EUROPE.

ENGLISH ARMY OFFICERS. A Court-Martial just held in England has excited probably greater attention than any military matter since the inquiries into the case of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke. It was on Lieutenant Perry, a young army officer of the 46th Regiment; and the circumstances were simply these: It seems that there prevails in the English army a code of esoteric manners which vibrate between those of the brothel and the dram-shop. as is evidenced by the revelations made on this trial. A system of practical joking-the last thing a gentleman should ever resort to, and exclusively suited to blackguards-prevails; the youngest new-comer into the mess being the object of habitual ribaldry and insult. Lieutenant Perry, on being so inducted into military society, and not wishing to be made the butt of brutal jokes, revolted against this procedure, and the result was a Court-Martial, which among other things dismissed him from the service-but in consequence of the long and meritorious services of his father, who is likewise an army officer, he is allowed to sell out.

The trial according to The London Times, has not been equaled in infamy since the days of Jeffreys. "Revolutionary France, with Fouquier "Tinville as pursuer, might no doubt show plenty "of analogous cases; but these are precedents "on which men in less frenzied times would "scarcely venture to rely." We extract from that journal:

"scareely venture to rely." We extract from that journal:

"A Court of fifteen officers has been found not unwilling to bring in a sentence of condemnation against an unoffending man upon evidence so monstrous, and a Commender in-Chief to sanction the verdiet. We speak advisedly when we say that in no other court known in these realms could such a verdiet have been obtained on such testimosy. Odious and disgusting as the task may be, we will in a few words recapitulate the leading points of the case, that the conduct of the Court Martial and of Lord Hardinge may appear to be—just what it has been.

"Lieut. Perry was charged nominally upon four points—substantially on three. The first two related to the commanding officer of his regiment, Col. Garrett. The first point is this. The young man asserted that upon one occasion, when he went to his Colonel with a complaint of the ill usage he had received at the hands of the young ruffuses in the regiment, his Colonel called him "a fool" for his pains. Upon this point this precious Court-Martial have found him not guilty. They could do no less. Now if Lieut. Perry spoke the truth, Col. Garrett is guilty. He is not only guilty of smuch as he has solemnly sworn that he did not use the epithet in question. Such then is the result as affecting the commanding officer of Her Majesty's 46th Regiment. By the verdict of this trbunal, miserable as it has shown itself to be, Colonel Garrett is left in a predicament upon which it would be unnecessary for us to enlarge. But if the subsidern has incurred a sentence of dismissal from the army, what does the commanding officer deserve! The second charge against Lieut. Perry also affected Col. Garrett. Lieut. Perry asserted that the colonel had received from him a letter of complaint from the General of the District, upon which he did not afterward act. Col. Garrett denied the statement upon oath. So far there is assertion for assertion. Perry asked to be read-amined upon eath, but his request was refused. Garrett's statement was a th in his favor. Now for the presumptions on the other side. There was a violent probability that such an affair might have taken place, from the ruffically tone of the regiment; but, as this may be treated as somewhat too general, there is a more stringent presumption, which was brought out in the evidence of an efficer of unimpeachable character, but who was soon hussled out of court. Captain and Paymaster Corcoran proved the points which appear in the following extract of his evidence. Under other circumstances we should apologize for the length of it, but at present we would meet anxiously avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, although. Heaven knows, it would be difficult indeed to exaggerate the infamy of the whole proceeding.

The Times quotes an extract fully sustaining its position, and adds on some of the points of the

trial:

"The third and fourth points are easily disposed of. They refer to one Captain Nicholas. The substance of the two charges was that young Perry had asserted that this man Nicholas was in the habit of playing the bully toward young officers. Now, if anything is clear throughout the whole transaction, it is the ruffianism of the great bulk of the officers of the 6th as regards these 'practical jokes. The course adopted by the prosecutor was to produce these young men one after another, who all duly swore that they did not remember anything about such transactions, or anything to the disparagement of Nicholas. It was by a perfect miracle that young Perry was enabled to put any of them to shame, for what can you do with men who simply assert that they 'don't remember!' One of these men, however, certain Lieut. Waidy, who swore as hard against Perry as any of his brother officers, was suddenly asked if he acknowledged his signature to a certain letter which any of his brother officers, was suddenly asked if he acknowledged his signature to a certain letter which was handed to him for his inspection. He could not deny it. The letter was road, and it then appeared that the miscrable lad who had just been whitewashing the captain upon oath had just before written to young Perry, saying that this chivalric and spotless officer—this model of lofty deportment and mirror of courtesy—had at the mess-table of the 46th reared out to a young officer present 'to hold his tongue for 'a d—d son of a b—h of an ensign. This Nicholas was the man whom the Windsor Court-Martial have, was the man whom the Windsor Court Martin by their sentence, declared to be free from the imputation of playing the bully to young officers. Lord Hardings—we blush to write it—has confirmed the Hardinge—we bin-discreditable verdict.

The "practical jokes" included dragging Lieutenant Perry out of bed, beating him naked before the mess with an umbrella, and so on, according to the ingenuities of rowdyism rampant. The feeling in favor of Lieutenant Perry is very strong. A subscription for him is afoot, and there appears to be a fair prospect that the whole matter will be brought before and rectified by Parliament. But what a picture does it present of the amenities of military life among educated gentlemen? What would not a British tourist say of the graduates of West Point if they could so forget their good manners and good

REVOLUTIONARY SPAIN.

We have already laid before our readers a survey of the earlier revolutionary history of Spain. as a means of understanding and appreciating the developments which that nation is now offering to the observation of the world. Still more interesting, and perhaps equally valuable as a source of present instruction, is the great national movement that attended the expulsion of the Bonapartes. and restored the Spanish Crown to the family in whose possession it yet remains. But to rightly estimate that movement, with its heroic episodes and memorable exhibition of vitality in a people supposed to be moribund, we must go back to the beginning of the Napoleonic assault on the nation. The efficient cause of the whole was perhaps first stated in the treaty of Tilsit, which was concluded on July 7, 1807, and is said to have received its completement through a secret convention, signed by Prince Kourakin and Talleyrand. It was published in the Madrid Gaceta on August 25, 1812, containing, among other things, the following stipulations:

"Art. I. Russia is to take possession of European Turkey, and to extend her possessions in Asia as far as the may think it convenient.

"Art. II. The Bourbon dynasty in Spain and the house of Braganza in Portugal will cose to reign. Princes of the Bonaparte family will succeed to both of these crowns."

Supposing this treaty to be authentic, and its authenticity is scarcely disputed, even in the recently published memoirs of King Joseph Bona-

parte, it formed the true reason for the French invasion of Spain in 1808, while the Spanish commotions of that time would seem to be linked by secret threads with the destinies of Turkey.

When, consequent upon the Madrid massacre and the transactions at Bayonne, simultaneous insurrections broke out in the Asturias. Galicia. Andalusia and Valencia, and a French army occupied Madrid, the four northern fortresses of Pampaluna, San Sebastian, Figueras and Barcelona had been seized by Bonaparte under false pretenses: part of the Spanish army had been removed to the island of Fonen, destined for an attack upon Sweden: lastly all the constituted authorities, military, ecclesiastic, judicial and administrative. as well as the aristocracy, exhorted the people to submit to the foreign intruder. But there was one circumstance to compensate for all the difficulties of the situation. Thanks to Napoleon, the country was rid of its King, its royal family, and its government. Thus the shackles were broken which might else have prevented the Spanish people from displaying their native energies. How little they were able to resist the French under the command of their Kings and under ordinary circumstances, had been proved by the disgraceful campaigns of 1794 and 1795.

Napoleon had summoned the most distin guished persons in Spain to meet him at Bayonne, and to receive from his hands a King and a Con stitution. With very few exceptions, they appeared there. On June 7, 1808, King Joseph received at Bayonne a deputation of the grandees of Spain, in whose name the Duke of Infentado, Ferdinand VII's most intimate friend, addressed

"Sire, the grandees of Spain have at all times been celebrated for their loyalty to their Sovereign, and in them your Majesty will now find the same fidelity and adhesion."

The royal Council of Castile assured poor Joseph that "he was the principal branch of a family destined by Heaven to reign." Not less abject was the congratulation of the Duke del Parque, at the head of a deputation representing the army. On the following day the same persons published a proclamation, enjoining general submission to the Bonaparte dynasty. On July 7, 1808, the new Constitution was signed by 91 Spaniards of the highest distinction; among them Dukes, Counts, and Marquises, as well as several heads of the religious orders. During the discussions on that Constitution, all they found cause to remonstrate against was the repeal of their old privileges and exemptions. The first ministry and the first royal household of Joseph were the same persons who had formed the ministry and the royal household of Ferdinand VII. Some of the upper classes considered Napoleon as the providential regenerator of Spain; others as the only bulwark against revolution; none believing in the chances of national resistance. Thus from the very beginning of the Spanish

War of Independence the high nobility and the old Administration lost all hold upon the middle classes and upon the people, because of their having deserted them at the commencement of the straggle. On the one side stood the Afrancesados, (the Frenchified,) and on the other the nation. At Valladolid, Carthagena, Grenada, Jaen, San Lucar, Carolina, Ciudad Rodrigo, Cadiz and Valencia, the most prominent members of the old Administration-governors, generals, and other marked personages presumed to be French agents and obstacles to the national movement-fell victims to the infuriated people. Everywhere the existing authorities were displaced. Some months previous to the rising, on March 19, 1808, the popu lar commetions that had taken place at Madrid, intended to remove from their posts El Chorizero (the sausage-maker, a nickname of Godoy) and his obnexious satellites. This object was now gained on a national scale, and with it the internal revolution was accomplished so far as con templated by the masses, and as not connected with resistance to the foreign intruder. On the whole, the movement appeared to be directed rather against revolution than for it. National by proclaiming the independence of Spain from France, it was at the same time dynastic by opposing the "beloved" Ferdinand VII to Joseph Bonaparte: reactionary by opposing the old institutions, customs, and laws to the rational innevations of Napoleon; superstitions and fanstical by opposing "holy religion." against what was called French Atheism, or the destruction of the special privileges of the Roman Church. The priests terrified by the fate that had faller upon their brethren in France, fostered the popu lar passions in the interest of self-preservation, 'The patriotic fire," says Southey. "flamed higher for this holy oil of superstition."

All the wars of independence waged against France bear in common the stamp of regeneration, mixed up with reaction; but nowhere to such a degree as in Spain. The King appeared in the imagination of the people in the light of a remantic prince, forcibly abused and locked up by a giant robber. The most fascinating and opular epochs of their past were encircled with the hely and miraculous traditions of the war of the cross against the crescent; and a great portion of the lower classes were accustomed to wear the livery of mendicants, and live upon the sanctified patrimony of the Church. A Spanish author, Den Joseph Clemente Carnicero, published in the years 1814 and '16, the following series of works: "Napoleon, the True Don Quixotte of "Europe;" "Principal Events of the Glorious "Revolution of Spain:" "The Inquisition Rightly 'Recetablished:" it is sufficient to note the titles of these books to understand this one aspect of the Spanish revolution which we meet with in the several manifestnes of the Provincial Juntas, all of them proclaiming the King, their holy religion, and the country, and some even telling the people that "their hopes of a better world were at stake, and in very imminent

However, if the peasantry, the inhabitants of small inland cities, and the numerous army of the mendicants, frocked and unfrocked, all of them deeply imbued with religious and political prejudices, formed the great majority of the national party, it contained on the other hand an active and influential minority which considered the popular rising against the French invasion as the signal given for the political and social regeneration of Spain. This minority was compose of the inhabitants of the seaports, commercial towns, and part of the provincial capitals, where under the reign of Charles V, the material con ditions of modern society had developed themselves to a certain degree. They were strengthened by the more cultivated portion of the upper and middle classes, authors, physicians, lawyers and even priests, for whom the Pyrenees had formed no sufficient barrier against the invasion of the philosophy of the XVIIIth century. As a

true manifesto of this faction may be considered

the famous memorandum of Jovellanas on the improvements of agriculture and the agrarian law, published in 1795, and drawn up by order of the royal Council of Castile. There was, finally, the youth of the mildle classes, such as the students of the University, who had eagerly adopted the aspirations and principles of the French revolution, and who, for a moment, even expected to see their country regenerated by the assistance of France.

So long as the common defense of the country alone was concerned, the two great elements composing the national party remained in perfect union. Their antagonism did not appear till they met together in the Cortes, on the battle-ground of a new Constitution there to be drawn up. The revolutionary minority, in order to foment the patriotic spirit of the people, had not hesitated themselves to appeal to the national prejudices of the old popular faith. Favorable to the immediate objects of national resistance, as these tactics might have appeared, they could not fail to prove fatal to this minority when the time had arrived for the conservative interests of the old society to intreach themselves behind these very prejudices and popular passions, with a view of defending themselves against the proper and ulterior plans of the revolutionists.

When Ferdinand left Madrid upon the sum-

mons of Bonaparte, he had established a supreme Junta of government under the presidency of the Infante Den Antonio. But in May this Junta had aiready disappeared. There existed then no central Government, and the insurgent towns formed Juntas of their own, presided over by those of the provincial capitals. These provin cial Juntas constituted, as it were, so many independent Governments, each of which set on foot an army of its own. The Junta of Representatives at Oviedo declared that the entire sovereignty had devolved into their hands, proclaimed war against Bonaparte, and sent deputies to England to conclude an armistice. The same was done afterward by the Junta of Seville. It is a curious fact that by the mere force of circum stances these exaited Catholics were driven to an alliance with England, a power which the Spanlards were accusto, ed to look upon as the incarnation of the most damnable heresy, and little better than the Grand Turk himself. Attacked by French Atheism, they were thrown into the arms of British Protestantism. No wonder that Ferdinand VII. on his return to Spain, declared, in a decree reestablishing the Holy Inquisition, that one of the causes "that had altered the pu-"rity of religion in Spain was the sojourn of foreign troops of different sects, all of them equally infected with hatred against the holy Roman · Church."

The provincial Juntas which had so suddenly sprung into life, altogether independent of each other, conceded a certain, but very slight and undefined degree of ascendancy to the supreme Junta of Seville, that city being regarded as the capital of Spain while Madrid was in the hands of the foreigner. Thus a very anarchical kind of federal Government was established, which the shock of opposite interests, local jeafousies, and rival influences, made a rather bad instrument for bringing unity into the military command, and to combine the operations of a campaign.

The addresses to the people issued by these several Juntas, while displaying all the heroic vigor of a people suddenly awakened from a long lethargy and roused by an electric shock into a feverish state of activity, are not free from that pompous exaggeration, that style of mingled buffoonery and bombast, and that redundant grandilequence which caused Sisimondi to put upon Spanish literature the epithet of Offental. They exhibit no less the childish vanity of the Spanish character, the members of the Juntas for instance assuming the title of Highness and loading them selves with gaudy uniforms.

There are two circumstances connected with these Juntas-the one showing the low standard of the people at the time of their rising, while the other was detrimental to the progress of the revolution. The Juntus were named by general suffrage; but "the very zeal of the lower "classes, displayed itself in obedience." They generally elected only their natural superiors. the provincial nobility and gentry backed by clergymen and very few notabilities of the middle class. So conscious were the people of their own weakness that they limited their initiative against the invader, without pretending to share in the direction of that resistance. At Seville, for instance, "the first thought of the people was that the parochial clergy and the heads of "the Convents should assemble to choose the members of the Junta." Thus the Juntas were filled with persons chosen on account of their previous station, and very far from being revolutionary leaders. On the other hand, the people when appointing these authorities did not think either of imiting their power or of fixing a term to their duration. The Juntas, of course, thought only of extending the one and of perpetuating the other. Thus these first creations of the popular impulse at the commencement of the revolution remained during its whole course, as so many dykes against the revolutionary current when threatening to

On July 20, 1808, when Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid, 14,000 French, under Generals Dupont and Vidal, were forced by Castaños to lay down their arms at Baylen, and Joseph a few days afterward had to retire from Madrid to Burgos. There were two events beside which greatly encouraged the Spaniards: the one being the expulsion of Lefebvre from Saragessa by Gen. Palafox, and the other the arrival of the army of the Marquis de la Romana, at Coruña, with 7,000 men, who had embarked from the island of Funen in spite of the French, in or ler to come to the assistance of their country.

It was after the battle of Baylen that the revolution came to a head, and that part of the high nobility who had accepted the Benaparte dynasty or wirely kept back, came forward to join the popular cause—an advantage to that cause of a very doubtful character.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The following exposition of European politics and American duty, from the pen of M. Ledru-Rollin, has been communicated to us for publication:

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

DEAR CITIZEN: As you know the connection I have with the leaders of Spanish Democracy, you request me to express my personal impression upon the future possible of the revolutionary movement in that

country.

According to my views there is no doubt but that it will terminate in the proclamation of the Republic. Whether that Republic will be preclaimed within a few days or within a few weeks, may depend on circumstances, but certainly it is not the less in the main the desire of the country. In effect, what signifies the short uttered from one end of Spain to the other of "Vivala Moralidad," if not Down with the

dilapidations, the extertions, the lewd caprices, and the debaucheries of monarchy? It is in Spain principally that monarchy has been tried under all its forms, all its colors, all its shades, from the most tyrannical to the nest moderate. Under all these attempts, without exception, perjury, robbecies, cynism, immorality have been driven to an excess.

How and wherefore should a trial so many times renewed, and ever unprofitably, begin afresh? Thus logically the people of this country must conclude to self-government, that is to say to a Republic, so no hesitation can be allowed as to the aim. But will they march directly with one bound toward this aim, or

nestation can be allowed as to the aim. But win they march directly with one bound toward this aim, or will they go through the temporizations and prelimi-naries of civil war to reach it! This is the only seri-ous question, and America can do much in this ques-

Here I will not speak of principles Let us then speak of interest, palpable and real interest. After discussing the various modes of acquiring Cuba, M. Rollin continues | Would it not be greater and more legitimate to assist Democracy in the mother country here M.

eve me, it is in that noble and official assistance

Believe me, it is in that noble and official assistance that resides the solution of the problem, a legitimate, honest, incontestible solution, the only one worthy of mighty America. In the midst of the pretenders who are on the point of disputing for the empire, in the midst of the European governments who by their infinence will essay to weigh down the balance in favor of a restoration whatsover, America has in effect her part already traced; it is to declare by a solution resolution of her Congress that she offers her good wirhes in behalf of the republican cause; that she is ready to assist it with her vessels and sword. That would be sufficient to cause the Republic to be proclaimed, or if already proclaimed, to protect it against its enemies of the morrow, the greatest and most serious danger.

rious danger.

By thus serving the general cause of liberty, America will have served her own cause. For in the very name of the sovereignty of the people procla med in the mother country, Cuba, if really in affinity with America, will be able spontaneously, without violence, without possible reclamation, to unite to that America to which it is so contiguous, and toward which it is attracted by her youth, her force and the course of these.

things.

By following that large and fertile method, the question is elevated and dignified. It is not only the conquest of one small place more upon the globe, but it is the conquest of an imperishable place in the

while she is faith-Who is able to restrain America while sale is-fult to Democracy on both continents? She, possesses an exuberance of life and force, who alo the world holds treasures in reserve which permit the world holds treasures in reserve which permit her to rush into the chances of a generous struggle without overtaxing her citizens; sie, in a word, who must feel, that were Democracy once yanquished and enchained, perhaps, for long in Europe, she herself would beceme the aim of despots, who would attack her sails floating under all winds, her immense commercial relations, her ever new and increasing extension. Let her understand that by helping Democratic

Let her understand that by helping Democratic Spain she will assist at the same time all Democracies (for they are brotherly united), and she will defend herself. Besides, in the radist of her illimited prosperities, is not her conscience ever troubled at the bean that the patriots who sigh under oppression beyond the Atlantic are the sons of those who contributed to conquer her own independence?

Is the heart of the nation less faithful to memory than the frail canvars? For a commemorative picture is still suspended to the walls of the Capitol—the picture of the battle of Yorktown, in which the fate of the rising nation was decided, and where the American army, commanded by Vioneuit, mingled their blood under the fire of the English batteries, for the hely cause of liberty.

Since nearly eighty years this picture is waiting for its counterpart in history

I wish it sincerely for her own glory and hope, dear chilizen. My thought will be understood through my bad English, as the heart will make its way notwithstanding the language.

Your trades

bad Enguab, as to standing the language.
Yours truly, LEDRU ROLLIN. To Mr. O. N. SANDERS.

SOCIETY AT FLORENCE.

A correspondent of The Newark Advertiser at Flor-ence thus speaks of sundry notabilities, and the state

ence thus speaks of sandry notabilities, and the state of society in that city:

"In make, Italy is still far in advance of us; though Rossini—the song bird of Paradise, nested in those olive vineyards—grown eld and captious, pachaps, now shuts all the wealth of his melodious soul within itself, refusing to 'minister to the corrupt taste of the day. In other than his own werds, Verdi's assumption of the musical throne has driven the king of this realm into moody solitude. And a kingly solitude, indeed, is old Rossini's—his very silence has a royalty in it that is felt: he retires in grandeur attended by wealth and the repose of his age is as luxurious as was the life of his youth, and the reign of his prime. His beautiful villa stands on a commanding point of the colline, and is the resort of his still loyal subjects. Too near acquaintance, however, with the persons Too near acquaintance, however, with the persons and private histories of most great men of Europe not only distipates the illusion of distance, but reveals characteristics and habits so revolting that one often regrets such disenchanting intimacy. In this case, one turns from the elegant retirement of the old voluptuary, Rossini, to the tomb of the spiritual Bellini, with less of regret that Paradise reclaimed so early its

with less of regret that Paramer recianned so early its musical child.

"Forence seems now to be a gathering place for the notorious, as it has been the birth-place of the celebrated. Here recides in almost regal pomp, Prince Demidoff, husband (separated of course) of the famous Princess Matilda, now in power as queen of beauty—though in verily practe—at the court of her consin, Napoleon III. Demidott is a Russian of plebeian birth, his princeship having been the gift of this ducal crown, probably on account of immense wealth, his only princely claim. His chatena—one of the great attractions here, more desirable for being less accessible than others—is richer in its interior than any of the ducal residences. Not only has he tables and other articles of furniture, but mantle pieces and pavements of malachite and logis lazali; indeed his visitors often wear in a small brooch on the besoms, precious stones, such as they walk over or lean upon visitors often wear in a small brooch on the besoms, precious stones, such as they walk over or lean upon in bis georgeous salcons. The grounds attached to his villa are nearly as extensive as the royal gardens, and are inclosed the whole length by an iron fence, higher and richer than surrounds any American park. But inborn vulgarity is apparent in the position of this sumptuous residence, on low, marshyland, excluded from any of the fine views which lesser villas enjoy. The prince's income is said to be over \$100,000 per annuin; yet, when recently remanded to Russia, he left Florence greatly in debt; from which fact the expenses of his daily living may be estimated. Should he ever return it will probably be with diminianced wealth, as his Emperor hich fact the expense of estimated. Should be ever return it will probaby be with diminiated wealth, as his Emperor
of doubt had next of him. The present bonne
inne of this prince is the wife of a mobleman here,
sho lives himself on the best terms with her; though
her relation with the Russian is publicly acknowledged.

-the presiding at all his balls, which, by the bye,
are attended by the best society, including English
ladies of delicate tastes and habits! On the prince s
departure he purchased a place for this renowned lady. ladies of delicate tastes and habits! On the prince's departure he purchased a place for this renowned lady, where she resides with her haband during his absence. For further particulars of Prince Deminoff, we refer the reader to Mr. Lever's novel, The Dultons, where he appears at large, under the title of Prince Medicacoff, among sundry other foreign residents of Florence. As Mr. Lever is about visiting the United States, it is well to cantion those who may affect his society, to be on their good behavior in his presence, as they may be pretty sure of seeing themselves thereafter in the mirror of type-often not the most flattering.

"Another notoriety here is Byron's Guiccioli, now married to a rich old Florentine Marquis, whose peacock-tread through the balls of fashion, with the beauty (of sixty) on his arm, denotes how proud he is

beauty of sixty on his arm, denotes how proud he is of being husband of the poet's mistress! which honor it would seem is deemed envisible by the crowd of courtiers that surround the Marchioness, who, if not fair as the Countess Guiccioli, still holds her own art-stically—her blonde ringlets being no whiter for her Verse—and who carries in her march a quenty conyears—and who carries in her march a queenly con-sciousness of superiority among high women. Indeed, in coming to Fiorence she knew her sphere, and re-volves gloriously in it. Many other tesser stars of feshiot—fallen stars in their native spheres—find here also the most favorable position; among them are several laidies in their own right, i.e.; without their ladies. Truly, Florance is a motherly houtful for several laidies in their own right, i.e.: without their ladies. Truly, Florence is a motherly hospital for suffering reputations, and it is wonderful how soon desperate cases come out whole sgain. A Florentine himself remarked the other day of a great lady who had lost custe even in another Italian city, 'why don't 'ske come here? Florence would receive her with open 'arms, and put her in position again?'

MURDER IN ADDISON, VT .- VERGENNES, Sept. 18. -Yesterday, about sunset, a murder was committed at Addison, about six miles below here, of which the following are the particulars as near as can be ascer-

rained: It appears that a Mr. D. Cheny of Canada had been invited to the house of Mr. Samuel Pond of Addison, by a son of Mr. Pond, for the purpose of receiving a present. On leaving the house, Cheny was followed by Sheldon Pond, the son, who, after following a few parts of the son, who, after following a few parts. ing a few steps, fired upon Cheny, the charge taking effect in the neck and killing him instantly. Pond has been arrested. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of wilful murder in the first degree. He will be taken to the county juil this afternoon. Cheny leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. The

leaves a wife and leave been jealousy.
[Builtogien Free Barm.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. NEW-YORK WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Suffolk-Whig County Convention meets at River-

head, Oct. 3.

Oneido-Cengress, 20. Orsamus B. Matteson or
B. N. Hustington. Treasurer, Woodman Kinhall
of Rome, or U. H. Kellogg of Utica.

Ontario.—Eastern District—For Assembly, William D. Grindrey. Resolutions in favor of Temperance and the enactment of a Prohibitory Law were adopted, and also a resolve deprecating the Kausas and Nebraska bill and resolving that the despotisms of Rum and Nebraska both shall fall together with treason, treachery and vice.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Ontario—Eastern Assembly District—E. Barnard of Seneca, S. M. Whitaker of Gorham, L. L. Howe of Phelps, A. S. Lapham of Manchester.

Schokorie—Eastern District—Simeon Morgan, Peschootere—Eastern District—Simeon Morgan, Peter Osterhout, Sen., Alonzo C. Morehouse, James S. Waterbury. Western District—Austin Sexton, Norman Ottman, Robert F. Queal, Lavi Wheelock.

Onendaga.—I. Luke Ranney of Elbridge, Rev. E. G. Bush of Camillus, J. G. Comover of Elbridge, Irvin Williams of Van Buren. 2, Samuel Stewart of Otisco, Abner Chapman of Onondega, Dr. M. D. Denedict of Skaneateles, Chester Moses of Marcellus, J. Hiram Putnam, Alfred Cobb, Wm. E. Abbott of Syracuse, Chester Kinney of Cheero. 4, L. P. Noble of Manlius, Edwin Miles of Apulia, Jeseph Cole of La Fayette, Vleat Carpenter of DeWitt.

A resolve was unanimously adopted approving of the nomination of the Hon. Myron Holley Clark for Governor, and recommending his nomination to the Auburn Convention.

DELEGATES TO FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DELEGATES TO FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Medison —ALFRED SEYMOUR of Lebanon, and Da-you Wood of Stockbridge, were appointed Delegates to represent their respective districts in the State Con-vention at Anburn, Sept. 25, with power to appoint their own substitutes in case of inability to attend.

Madison.—County Treasurer, Miranda Skymour of Eaton: Superintendent of the Peor, Architecto Gamerillo, Justice of Sessions, D. Eralland Hassell of Fenner; Coroner, John A. Wilson of Lenox.

New-Jersey .- The 1st District Democratic Convention met at Bridgton on Thursday last and nomi-nated Thomas W. Mulford as candidate for Congress. A resolution was offered pledging the candidate against Know-Nothingism which was lost by five majority. Mulford afterward addressed the Convention, pledging his support to the principles of the Demoeratic party, and expressing his hostility to the Know-Nothings. Gen. E. R. V. Wright of Hudson County Nothings, Gen. E. R. V. Wright of Hadson County
also addressed the Convention. The Monopoly was
out in full strength, the candidate being a favorite of
that power. Dr. Clawson is the opposing candidate.
The Gloucester Co. Temperance Convention held
on the 11th, nominated the following ticket:
Scale—Joreph Franklin. Assembly—Ist District,

Senate-Joseph Franklin. Assembly-Ist Die Mr. Alberston; Hd District, Benjamin Becket. MICHIGAN.-William A. Howard has been nomin-

ated as the Whig and Republican candidate for Congrees in the 1st District, against David Stuart, the present Nebraska incumbent, who has also been no-The Republicans of Wayne have nominated the

Whig county ticket, excepting the candidate for County Clerk. The Republicans of Hillsdale Co. are in the field with a strong ticket. NEW-HAMPSHIRE -The Independent Democrats

(Hale men) have called a State Convention, to meet at Concord on the 26th of October.

PENSSYLVANIA .- In the VIth District, John Hickman is the Nebraska Congressional candidate. A. E. Roberts, Esq., of New-Holland, Lancaster Co., declines being a candidate for Congress on the Democratic Knew-Nothing ticket. John Wise also declines being a candidate for the Senate. E. C. Reigart, it is said, will be run for Congress in opposition to Hioster.

ILLINOIS.—James H. Woodworth of Chicago has

been nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Hd District and Robert S. Blackwell of Cooke Co. as the Whig nominee.

MASSACHUSETTS — At Democratic meetings to

choose Delegates in Gloucester, Rockport and Randelph, the Administration and its measures were indorsed. At Swampscot the Greytown bombardment was indorsed by the passage of the following resolu-

was indozed by the placego of Greytown and the breaking up of that horde of robbers and assessing, receives our approbation, and is proof to the world that the Administration is determined to uphold the honor of our flag in every quarter, and to protect our citizens from injury and issuit.

It is said that after all the party Conventions have been held in this State, the Native Americans are to hold a Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor.

KNOW-NOTHINGS IN VERMONT.

The 'Know-Nothings' have organizations in several of the populous towns of Vermont, three or four of which they carried at the recent Election. Montpolier, the Capital, was one of these, where they elected Abijah Keith representative after balloting over thirty hours. The Editor of The Watchman was the Whig candidate, and thus obtained a tolerably good sight of the elephant, of which he speaks as follows:

the elephant, of which he speaks as follows:

KNOW.NOTHINGIST IN MONTPELIER.—We do not belong to the order, but we can say some things of it as one having authority. We have had a revelation, gennine and truthful. We have had a glimpse of the inner temple—as by a flash of lightning. Its ministers have been revealed to us—as the midnight assessin is revealed to his victim by the flash of the pistol or the glitter of the dagger. We have been initiated by Know Nothings into the sublime order of Know-Somerhing, and with this considerable advantage.

or the glitter of the dagger. We have been initiated by Know Nothings into the sublime order of Know Somethes, and with this considerable advantage, that whatever we know we can tell to the public. The process of initiation was disagreeable, but we have borne it with excellent temper, and as a sensible man should. Now we have a duty to the Whig party and to the public, which will be plainly performed.

Know-Nothingism in Montpelier is a secret political organization to control elections; it is a new political organization, distinct from all others, and yet it has permitted its members to profess to act with the other parties, while they really acted for their own organization; it has allowed them to profess publicly to be Whigs, or Democrats, or Free-Sollers, but compelled them to cote contrary to their professions. In that it is thus secret, hypocritical and treacherous. Know-Nothingism is simply Jesuitism—Jesuitism, with the difference of being Anti-Catholic, and, with this difference, precisely as bad as its Roman prototype. Thus it has compelled its members to violate both their political and personal obligations: for, to tell the exact trath, men who acted in putting us into the field as a candidate, and who personally pledged themselves to support us, without invitation on our part, up to the very evening preceding the election—on that evening, without cause and without notice, united in nominating another candidate, and pledged themselves unyieldingly to his support as the candidate of a new political organization.

These new we have esteemed as honorable and

ical organization.

There men we have esteemed as honorable and trustworthy men; we cannot and do not believe them to be voluntarily or willingly treacherous and dishonorable. They have been forced, by the secret obligations of their new party, to dishonor themselves. Said one to us—their oath required this, in the judgment of most of the order; a few others, however, repudiated the oath which required such a sacrifice, and nobly maintained their honor. Be it observed that the word "oath" is the word given us. Know-Nothings, then, have an oath, or an obligation in the nature of an oath—a pledge of some sort, which most of them consider superior to party and personal obligations. They are therefore violaters of the law, and in danger of a heavy fine—both he who receives and he who administers the oath, and either may be made a witness against the other. See Compiled Statutes.

"Look before vou leap."

The Know Nothing party in Montpelier, on the morning of the 5th of September, consisted of nearly one hundred voters—about three-fourths from the Whig party and one-fourth from the Democratic party, and embraced committee men of both parties. They held the balance of power, and by persistence compelled others to yield. Here, then, is an element, operating secretly, and either disturbing destroying or controlling all public organizations—all regularly and rightfully organized parties, which are open, free and responsibility. Here is, then, an important question for the regular party organizations, here and elsewhere—what well you do about it?

The Know Nothing party in Montpelier is not only a mixture from all other parties, but is composed of all sorts of men—old fogies and "Young Americs"—rummles and temperance men—rowdies, and regular men— These men we have esteemed as honorable and

The Know Nothing part in Montpelier is not only a mixture from all other parties, but is composed of all sorts of men—old fogies and "Young America"—rummies and temperance men—rowdies, and regular men—difice seekers, and men who do not dream of offices—mischief makers, and genuine clever fellows; in short, it is just like all other parties, made of men of passions, fraities and virtues as other men—and will probably be and do no worse than other parties, except so far as its principles and purposes may be better or worse.

What these are remains to be seen; should not recery man who is yet free, at once take a stand to resist them antilities given their principles! Nothing, be it good or bad, can thrive by secret machinations. To be approved in the long run and sustained by the people, their purposes must be known. This is certain. The Know-Nothings as a secret combination, may succeed for a time, by surprises: but a few battles will reveal the foe, and with keen men thene-forward on their track, and a healthy public sertiment which scorns mitnight plotters, eath-bo and cliques, deuthe-tongued politicians, and office seekers in masks, its race must inevitably be short and its end anything but agree able. This public sentiment should be respected—must be respected. If Know-Nothings have anything good to do—out with it, to the light; if they would have public confidence and respect, let them be frank, just and homerable; if they would have permanent success, let them deserve it by showing a good cause and using fair means. We are sorry to say, and we believe it is our duty to say, that preprecisely the opposite of all this has been the coarse here; and we do not doubt that some of the Know-Nothings themselves regret it even more than we do. What it ey will do—whether they will remain bound othings themselves regret it even more than we do.
That they will do—whether they will remain bound
the chains which gall them—is their business.

VERMONT LIQUOR LAW SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court of Vermont, through Chief Justice Redfield, has just given judgment in favor of the Constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State, assailed on the ground of its submission to the People. The case was that of the State against Parker, for the illegel sale of Liquor, and was carried up on appeal. The decision of the Court is in

carried up on appeal. The decision of the Court is in substance as ollows:

*** REDFIELD, J.—After noticing certain objections which were taken to the form of the indictment, and oversuling them. It is made a question, whether the statute came in force in March or December. In Bancret v. Dumas, 21 Vi., it was held no objection that the operation of a law might be suspended by the expressed will of the people. In the statute of 1846 the very vital principle of the statute, whether licenses to a limited extent, or prohibition, should be the law, was submitted, except the time at which it should go into operation. Far less was made dependent upon the will of the people. In this statute of 1846. Between March and December the operation of the statute did depend upon the contingency of the voice of the people. But in both cases we think this a very proper discretion to be submitted to the will of the people. In the statute of 1846 there was submitted to the people only a question. submitted to the will of the people. In the statute of 1846 there was submitted to the people only a ques-tion of discretion as to granting licenses generally. Such a discretion had always rested in the civil authorsubmitted to the will of the people. In the statute of 1846 there was submitted to the people only a question of discretion had always rested in the civil authority, and if the Legislature had the power to ropose that discretion in the civil authority, it would be wonderful, if they might not submit to the whole people. They may submit to the whole people any question which they have power to submit to any subordinate branch of the people. It is proper, in questions of general pelicy, to submit questions of the general expediency of the law to the people. It is proper, in questions of general pelicy, to submit questions of the session were of sufficient length, the question might be submitted during its continuance; and if not of sufficient length, there is no objection to inserting a provision that the coming is force of the law shall depend upon the expressed oninion of the people. Legislation upon these subjects is almost universally made to conform to the expressed will of the people, especially in respect to county and fown lines. Congress frequently enacts laws depending upon a contingency as to the existence of specified foreign revenue and navigation laws; and ro question has ever been made as to the propriety of so doing. The New-York Courts, in regard to their School Law, endeavor to distinguish between ordinary contingencies and the expressed will of the people by general suffrage. But such distinction is illusive. The contingency should have some connection with the operation of the statute. And in this case, the contingency in respect to the time, deferring the coming in force of the law to a date subsequent to the next session, was not only proper, but highly commendable. In the Michigan case, the most cogent argument put forth against the law is, that the Legislature never declared that the bill should become a law until 1870—which gave the bill a frivolous aspect. That looked more bis an evasion of responsibility by the Legislature, than anything in the statute of this State. Here is admitted by

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Apples Plenty.-From exchanges, and reports of Fairs in various sections, we get favorable accounts of the product of apples. Those offered for sale here are superior to the general run of apples last year.

The editor of The Amherst (N. H.) Express says:

Apples are very plenty. We should judge from observation that there will be much cider made the present season, notwithstanding the Maine Law. The intention, we doubt not, is to drink it while sweet.

At many of the Fairs in Massachusetts, the reports concur in saying, "The display of apples was very

' good," or " very creditable, pected," "the show of fruit indicates no scarcity, &c.

Apples are plenty at the West in several States, and if they rule high in this market the hardy varieties ill be sent forward. The Albany Argus says:

Apples, and most other kinds of fruit, are coming forward in fair condition. The Rochester Democrates yes: Butter and cheese will yet be made in large quantities, and these necessaries of life may be kept at a lower figure than they promised to touch.

The Genesee Valley Free Press, Wellsville, N. Y.,

Sept. 13, says: Apples are very abundant, and large quantities are being dried.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS BY THE LATE GALE AT THE SOUTH.

From The Charleston Courier, Sep., 15.

In opening the new commercial year in our price current sheet of the lat inst., we would most truthful; congratulate our planting friends on the prospects before them. We regret now to announce that, so far as regards the crops of rice and long cotton, their prospects then so fair and glowing, have been dismally blighted by the disestrous storm of the 8th inst. which in its range was perhaps one of the most destructive ever experienced along our coast.

We have not yet received such data as would justify an estimate of the amount of damages, or of the ultimate effects of the storm on the incoming crops of the great staples involved, but we annex for the information of our readers, a summary of the reports that have reached us to this date.

From Cooper River, which section, including both branches, contributes generally not far from 20,000 iterces to the rice crop, the reports all concur in presenting a most melancholy account. On the western branch all the plantations were under water from the high tide of Friday to the period of low water on Sunday; and the crops, which in many instances had been cut, were affoat. From the direction of the tide and gale, it is possible that the destruction occasioned on the eastern branch is less in comparison, but it is certainly general and serious in extent.

Accounts from James Island and Johns Island report also a general and serious in extent.

From Ediston Island the accounts are equally

port sho a general and serious injury to cotton, amounting in the case of many plantations to a loss of balf their crops.

From Ediston Island the accounts are equally mournful—the loss of the cotton crop, which was unusually promising for the earlier openings, being very severe, particularly on exposed situations and on marsh lands.

The rice growing section on Combahee is described as having been in great part covered with water to the depth of six feet. This hight of flood and the general or total destruction of the banks indicate necessarily a fearful loss.

From Chapman's Island, Pon Pon, S. C., a letter has been received estimating the loss there as equal at least to one-half the expected crop—the portion that was cut being totally destroyed, while the rice left standing was whipped so long and severely with a dry wind as to beat out a great portion of the grain.

From the Savannah rice region accounts have been received edinitely from the plantations opposite to and near the city, and from many lower down. All concur in stating the general loss to be heavy, and in some places almost a total destruction.

Letters from St. Helena and Port Reyal Islands es-